TIMES-VIRGINIAN

JOB WORK A SPECIALTY — DEVOTED TO THE LOCAL AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF APPOMATTOX AND BUCKINGHAM COUNTIES. — JOB WORK A SPECIALTY

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The Kitchen Cabinet

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Some spirit leaps to bend the knee
In utter gratitude and love and praise
For all the wondrous beauty of the days
That God has given to earth, and given to me.

—Amory H. Cook.

SAUCES AND SAUCES

In spite of the array of names for sauces of various kinds, sauces for meats, sauces for fish, sauces for vegetables and puddings, one may learn the basis of a sauce and from that develop a dozen others.

The sauces which consist of a liquid, a thickener and a flavor with often a little fat, may be prepared from water, milk, sirup, vinegar, fruit juices, meat of fish broths which may be thickened with flour, cornstarch, tapioca, rice flour, arrowroot, or bread crumbs. The fat may be butter, peanut butter, corn oil or any of the vegetable oils. The list of flavorings is too long to mention, but a few extracts, herbs and spices, mushrooms, fish pastes, vegetables and fruits, are some of the many. An egg may both thicken a sauce, flavor it as well as add food value to it.

The most simple and really the base of most sauces is the white sauce. Milk is often used for the liquid, with flour for the thickening and butter for the fat.

In the making of all sauces thickened with starch, care should be taken to mix the flour or cornstarch well with either fat, sugar or cold liquid to insure the smoothness of the sauce.

The proportions for a medium white sauce—that most often used—are two tablespoonfuls each of fat and flour, one cupful of milk, one-half teaspoonful of salt, pepper to taste.

A sauce which is made by melting the fat and when bubbling hot stirring in the flour, then when well mixed the milk or liquid, will have a different flavor from a sauce made by mixing the flour with the cold milk, cooking, then adding the butter.

For a brown sauce the flour and fat are cooked carefully until well browned before adding the liquid. A small amount of kitchen bouquet will strengthen the color as well as adding a bit of flavor.

Half of a cupful of chopped cooked spinach added to a white sauce made by using half stock and half milk, is a good one to serve for color.

The true patriot is the man who can eat an imitation beefsteak with a smile on his face and tell the woman who prepared it that it is as good as the real thing.—Mrs. Burnett-Smith.

MORE SAUCES

Some of the richer sauces are those which are made with eggs and cream. The following are a few worth indexing:

Mousseline Sauce. — Beat three egg yolks until thick, add one-half cupful of cream, one-half cupful of butter, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and one-half tablespoonful of lemon juice. Cook over hot water, stirring constantly until thick, adding the lemon juice last.

Hollandaise Sauce.—Cream one-half cupful of butter, add gradually the beaten yolks of two eggs, one-fourth teaspoonful of salt, and a dash of pepper. Combine with one-third cupful of hot water or one-half cupful of hot cream, cook until the sauce thickens, then remove and cool for two minutes; add one tablespoonful of lemon juice and serve at once. Nice with bottled cauliflower or asparagus and fish.

Golden Sauce.—Beat two eggs slightly, add one-third of a cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of canned pear, pineapple or other fruit juice, two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Cook until thick; add one teaspoonful of chopped maraschino cherries. Cool and serve.

Norwegian Fruit Sauce.—Rub one cupful of cooked prunes through a strainer. Add one-quarter of a cupful of soaked cooked raisins, one stick of cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of minute tapioca and one cupful of cherry or pineapple juice. Cook until the tapioca is clear. Two hours in a double boiler gives the best flavor; add two teaspoonfuls of lemon juice. Thin, if necessary. Use on cold meats or puddings.

Foamy Egg Sauce.—Beat three egg yolks until thick, add one-fourth of a cupful of powdered sugar and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of salt; add two-thirds of a cupful of boiling fruit juice. Fold in the well-beaten white and serve at once. Hot milk may be used in place of the fruit juice if desired, then flavor with any desired flavoring.

Sterling Sauce.—Take one-half cupful of butter, add one cupful of brown sugar, three tablespoonfuls of cream and any flavoring desired. Tartare sauce is prepared by adding chopped olives, pickles, capers, parsley and shallot to a mayonnaise.

Nellie Maxwell

Fish Have No Sense of Hearing.

Many fish are capable of producing sounds, some by the scraping of fins or other organs, some by means of the teeth, and some by means of gas emitted from the air-bladder. But no fish can hear; it may feel the vibrations set up by sound.

First Observations of Pulse Rate.

The first regular observations on the pulse rate by counting the number of beats in a minute by the watch were made by Sir John Floyer, English physician, in 1707.

As Sponge Comes From the Sea.

If the sponge as brought up fresh from the seashore were a familiar object few persons would be in doubt as to its being an animal. When fresh it is a fleshy-looking substance, covered with a firm skin. Its cavities are filled with a gelatinous substance called "milk."

Write With Fingernail.

A wax-covered memorandum pad requires no pencil. Messages may be written upon it with the fingernail or any instrument with a point.

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IF ALLIES YIELD FRANCE WILL ACT

Will Force Germany to Fulfil Obligations

NOW UP TO THE ALLIES

British Give Notice — Reparations Commission's Visit To Berlin Was Disappointing.

Paris.—Premier Poincare told the Senate that the French Government had decided to act alone with respect to Germany if the Brussels Conference failed to give France satisfaction. He expressed the opinion that no general settlement of the reparations problem was possible unless the question of interallied debts was solved at the same time.

"France is not imperialistic," he declared. "I can say that she is the least imperialistic of the nations, but she rights to defend. We do not contemplate personal action before the Brussels Conference, but if we do not obtain satisfaction there is nothing in the world that can prevent us from acting alone in the fullness of our rights."

"There is not one Frenchman who doubts the solidity of France, and no foreigner has the right to doubt it," Premier Poincare declared. Premier rejected the idea of establishing a customs barrier along the Rhine for the benefit of the Allies, on the ground that it would result simply in turning traffic in other directions."

The question of resorting to compulsion against Germany to force her to execute her obligations will be taken up at the Brussels Conference, he said.

The question whether the Allies will consent to proceed with measures of compulsion against Germany will finally be considered at Brussels, the Premier continued. Germany thus far had confined herself to dilatory tactics, while making audacious pretensions. The Allies must decide once for all the policy they intend to adopt toward her.

"Lord Curzon has promised us the support of the new British Government," said M. Poincare in conclusion, "and we are always ready to press a cordial hand extended to us. We count on the friendship of Great Britain as she may count on the friendship of France."

German Attitude Unsatisfactory.

Berlin.—The reply of the German Government to the Reparations Commission concerning Germany's economic situation reiterated Germany's intention to fulfill the obligations entered into with the Guarantee Committee last July. It said the German Government regarded stabilization as the most urgent task before it, but that guarantees for permanent success for the measures proposed could only be given on condition that a final solution of the entire reparations problem be immediately taken in hand.

The reply further expressed the opinion that it still was possible to take steps by means of co-operation between foreign banking syndicates and the Reichsbank for supporting the mark.

Sir John Bradbury, British representative on the Reparations Commission, in an interview was inclined to the opinion that the visit to Berlin of the Reparations Commission had been a disappointment, inasmuch as Germany had not yet formulated definite plans.

"If she continues to fold her arms," Sir John continued, "and wait for catastrophe, she probably will release destructive forces to which the Rhine will prove a flimsy and even the channel an ineffective barier, but the first brunt of which will certainly be borne at home."

SIBERIAN CONCESSIONS ARE VOID

Far Eastern Republic Cancels Contracts With Foreigners.

Washington.—The Far Eastern Republic has issued an order declaring null and void all contracts entered into by the Provisional Pri-Amur (Merkuloff) Government at Vladivostok with Russian and foreign capitalists.

All grants of concessions for the exploitation of the mineral and forest resources of the maritime provinces likewise are declared void by the order issued soon after the army of Far Eastern Republic occupied Vladivostok, following the evacuation of the Japanese. The powers granted to agents also have been canceled.

GLIDING CONTEST FOR U. S.

Competitions Will Be Held At Daytona Next January.

New York.—The Aero Science Club of America announced it had accepted an invitation of the Daytona, Fla., Chamber of Commerce, to conduct a gliding and soaring contest of motorless planes at Daytona next January.

A $1,000 trophy already has been donated and other awards are planned, it was stated. Invitations to participate have been sent to the Aero Club of America and the National Aeronautic Association.

TO HONOR CIVIL WAR HEROES

West Virginia Will Unveil Memorial To Men Who Lost Way.

Charleston, W. Va.—West Virginia's monument to the memory of Major Goodspeed and 136 members of the Fourth West Virginia Infantry who lost their lives in the seige of Vicksburg under General Grant, is to be formally unveiled on the Vicksburg battle ground the afternoon of November 14, it is announced by H. S. White, chairman of the Vicksburg Monument

Party Line-Up In Senate And House Of 68th Congress

Washington.—A continuation of Republican control in Congress, but with a majority of 78 in the House slashed to 15 and a Senate majority of 10, is assured by practically complete returns, from last Tuesday's elections.

On the face of tabulated returns the political complexion of the House of Representatives will be:

Republicans	225
Democrats	207
Socialist	1
Farmer-Labor	1
Independent	1

The Senate will stand:

Republicans	53
Democrats	42
Farmer-Labor	1

The Republican Senate majority includes Hiram W. Johnson, of California, who is listed as a Republican-Progressive, and two Non-Partisan Republicans—E. F. Ladd and Lynn J. Frazier, of North Dakota.

The last Senatorial contests to be decided were those from Washington, where C. C. Dill, Democrat, defeated Miles Poindexter, Republican, and North Dakota, where Mr. Frazier defeated J. F. T. O'Connor, Democrat.

MINIMUM WAGE LAW INVALID

District Court Hits Statute Effective in Capital

HOLDS IT BLOW AT LABOR

Declares It Would Lead Ultimately To "Social Disorder and Revolution"—Old Principle Involved.

Washington.—Declaring that the "modern tendency toward indiscriminate legislative and judicial jugglery" with great fundamental questions of free government, if persisted in, would lead ultimately to "social disorder and revolution," the District of Columbia Court of Appeals held unconstitutional the minimum wage law effective in the Capital. In holding the law invalid and thereby establishing what is regarded as likely to be a precedent of far-reaching importance, the Court of Appeals reversed itself from a decision handed down in June, 1921.

The court divided two to one on the question. The dissenting opinion, rendered by Chief Justice Smyth, assailed the right of Associate Justices Van Orsdel and Robb to rehear the case, brought by a local hospital to enjoin the wage board from enforcing the law.

The majority opinion, however, denounced the minimum wage law which it declared would take from every American citizen the "most sacred safeguard the Constitution affords, the right to bargain and sell his labor for the highest wage his skill and efficiency affords."

"No greater calamity could befall the wage earners of the country," the opinion asserted, "than to have the legislative power to fix wages upheld. Take from the citizen this most sacred safeguard . . . and the laborer would be reduced to an automaton—a mere creature of the State. It is paternalism in the highest degree, and the struggle of the centuries to establish the principle that State exists for the citizen and not the citizen for the State would be lost."

The opinion added that the act could not be vindicated as a proper exercise of the public power nor could it be classed as a law to tide over an emergency on which ground some war-time legislation has been upheld by the courts.

JUSSERAND TO GREET "TIGER"

News Construed As Indicating Truce With Poincare.

Washington.—M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, will meet former Premier Clemenceau when he arrives at New York and accompany him at least for a short time on his tour of the United States. This is construed as meaning that a temporary truce has been arranged between M. Clemenceau and Premier Poincare.

ARMOUR TELLS OF DEALS

Furnishes Trade Commission With Data Refused On Stand.

Washington.—J. Ogden Armour, Chicago meat packer, who refused at public hearings in Chicago recently to give the Federal Trade Commission figures as to the amount of his private business in the grain markets during the last year, has now filed the detailed information with that body, it was announced here, but the accounts will not be made public.

KILLED IN TRAIN CRASH.

New Yorker Loses Life In Texas Collision.

Bremond, Texas.—One man was killed, one seriously injured and a score bruised and cut by flying glass when the San Antonio-Dallas express, of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, crashed into the end of the Waco-Bremond local. The express ran into an open switch, it was stated, and crashed into the rear sleeper of the local train.

HAVE NO CHANCE IN GERMANY.

Nationalists Cannot Duplicate Revolt Of Italian Fascisti.

Berlin.—"If the German nationalists believe that their 'tag' (day) has come now that the Italian nationalists have won, they are mistaken," says the Social Democratic organ Vorwaerts in commenting on the victory of the Fascisti over the moderately Socialistic government in Rome. "The German workingmen, however, will take all necessary precautions

HARDING CALLS EXTRA SESSION

Attempt To Clear Decks in Present Congress

WEIGHTY BILLS PENDING

Business For Senate — Anti-Lynching Measure Among Many Bills Awaiting Disposition.

Washington.—Congress was called by President Harding to meet in extra session November 20, exactly two weeks in advance of the regular session.

The call, set forth, as is usual in the form of a proclamation, declared the extra session was made necessary by public interests.

The call of the special session two weeks in advance of the regular meeting has been approved generally by Republican leaders in Congress, who have felt that by getting the earlier start practically all important bills, including the appropriation measures, could be disposed of by next March 4, when the Sixty-seventh Congress must adjourn sine die. Leaders have asserted that unless the special session were called it would be necessary to call an extra session after March 4 and work into the summer months.

The President's Proclamation.

A few hours later the President put at rest all doubts that had been raised regarding the subsidy session of Congress when he made public at the White House the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock, noon, on the twentieth day of November, 1922, to receive such communication as may be made by the Executive;

Now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on the twentieth day of November, 1922, at 12 o'clock, noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this ninth day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-two, and of the independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Forty-seventh.

WARREN G. HARDING.

By the President.

CHARLES E. HUGHES,
Secretary of State.

DEFEATED, KILLS SELF

Lee Tittle Was Candidate In Washington State Primary.

Yakima, Wash.—Lee Tittle, recently defeated for Republican nomination for United States Senator, ended his life in his hotel room by taking poison, according to Coroner W. M. Brown. Tittle, a former County Treasurer, had been despondent since his failure to win the nomination.

THREW BABY FROM TRAIN

Canadian Woman Given 15 Years In Prison.

Lindsay, Ont.—Beatrice Nicholls, 21, was sentenced to 15 years in Kingston Penitentiary after she had confessed to throwing her new-born baby from the window of a train while on her way from a Toronto hospital to her home. She declared that the baby had suffered from convulsion.

WOUNDS WIFE; COMMITS SUICIDE

Husband Angered By Gift Of 25 Cents To Church.

Asheville, N. C.—William H. Pressley fired four shots point-blank at his wife, then placed the revolver to his own head and killed himself according to Mrs. Pressley's statement to the police; his wife is believed to be fatally injured.

Pressley had been subject to irrational spells since he received an injury to his head two years ago.

$100,000,000 GAIN IN IMPORT TAX

$445,000,000 Forecast For Fiscal Year Under New Tariff

$40,868,000 FIRST MONTH

Custom Receipts Attain New Record, According To Treasury Officials —Greater Revenue Than Estimated.

Washington.—A Federal revenue of approximately $445,000,000 this fiscal year from import taxes, or about $100,000,000 more than in the nation's history, was forecast by customs officials.

This is on the basis of returns under the new tariff act for a month and a half its operation, and the almost unprecedented income which immediately preceded the enactment of the Fordney-McCumber statute, when there were heavy withdrawals from bonded warehouses and a rush of imports to avoid the higher duties of the new law.

The actual revenue for the first month of the operation of the protective measure was $40,868,266, or at the rate of nearly $500,000,000 a year. Officials said this was the first time that customs receipts had reached $40,000,000 in the month after enactment of a new tariff.

They expected some recession from this monthly total, but said there was little or no indication of the slump in imports which usually has occurred during the first six months or year after imposition of protective rates.

Two explanations were offered. One is the abnormal foreign exchange and world economic condition, and the other the recovery of the country before passage of the Fordney-McCumber act from the after-the-war industrial depression and attendant buyers' strike.

Were there to be any great depression in import trade it would be manifesting itself by this time, according to these officials. Instead of any such manifestation, they declare that foreign goods are reaching the country in increasing quantities as evidenced by the congestion in the appraisers' stores at the port of New York.

Customs officers are unable to say whether new rates affecting certain lines have had the effect of shutting out such goods from particular foreign countries as was predicted by opponents of the Fordney-McCumber measure. Information along this line probably will not be available for a month or more.

Treasury officers view the import situation with much satisfaction. As it now is developing the Government is getting a greater revenue even than was estimated would be yielded and at the same time the country is absorbing foreign goods in such volume as in their judgment should assist foreign nations to liquidate their debt to the United States.

AFTER BOOTLEGGERS' TAX

Special Drive Planned On Dodgers For Year 1917.

Washington.—Internal Revenue Collector Blair has named a special committee to conduct the Treasury's intensive drive on tax dodgers for the year 1917. The committee aims to get speedy action in reviewing cases and expects to round up several million dollars in delinquent taxes.

The bootlegger is to come under special scrutiny. The Government is directing its energies toward rounding up the so-called "kings" of the business men who deal in illicit liquor on a large scale.

The department has knowledge, it is said, of one large fortune thus piled up upon which no return was made, and which is expected to lead to exposure of many other cases of wholesale bootlegging.

WOMAN'S DREAM SAVES 60

Her Vision Of Flames In Tenement Proves Real.

New York.—A woman's dream is credited with saving the lives of 60 dwellers in a Bronx tenement.

Mrs. Jessie Barotti dreamed of flames leaping through the house. She awoke screaming "The house afire."

Under protest her husband got up, went down the hall, and found a fire blazing near the door of the apartment where slept the wife and six children of a policeman.

The alarm was spread and the 60 tenants escaped without injury before the firemen arrived.

CHURCH 150 YEARS OLD

Moravian Edifice In North Carolina To Celebrate.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Friedberg Moravian Church, located on the dividing line between Forsyth and Davidson counties, North Carolina, celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary Saturday, November 11.

Bishop Rondthaler, of the Southern province of the church, preached the sermon, and Miss Adelaide Fries, of Winston-Salem, gave a historical sketch of the church, which is one of the oldest in the country and dates back to the establishment of the early Moravian settlers in this State.

TO HONOR BELGIAN UNKNOWN

Head Of U. S. Troops In Germany Will Place Medal On Tomb.

Coblenz.—Major-General Allen, commanding the American troops of occupation, and his secretary, Captain Barton, left here for Brussels to decorate the tomb of Belgium's unknown soldier with the Congressional Medal of Honor. General Allen will read a formal citation. A guard of honor, made up of 17 members of the Eighth Infantry,

VIRGINIA NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Latest Doings in Various Parts of the State

TOLD IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

Danville.—The 5-year-old daughter of J. D. Martin, of Stuart, is in serious condition at a hospital at Stuart, having been shot a few days ago accidentally by her 10-year-old brother, who was playing with a loaded shotgun. The load struck the little girl in the thigh, mangling the limb and shattering the bone.

Lynchburg.—Heywood Fortune, white, was convicted in the Corporation Court here upon fourth trial of the charge of murdering John Bays, negro, April 27, 1921, the jury's verdict being two and a half years. Twice the case resulted in mistrials and a ten-year verdict was set aside by the State Supreme Court of Appeals last June.

Lynchburg. — Federal prohibition agents raiding from Lynchburg, captured eighteen moonshine stills and arrested fifteen men in connection with these raids during the month of October. The stills ranged in size from fifty to 150-gallon capacity and hundreds of gallons of mash and other materials were captured along with the stills.

Danville.—Announcement is made here that James D. Harrison, for the past seven years cashier of the American National Bank, of this city, has been elected vice-president of the Citizen's National Bank, of Baltimore, and that he had accepted the post. The bank in question is a $35,000,000 concern, and is said to be the second largest bank south of Philadelphia.

Danville.—The Danville Bank and Loan Company, Inc., has been organized here and expects to open for business at the beginning of the coming year. It will be operated, it is stated, under the Gammon system, and will cater largely to people of small means. John B. Anderson is president, C. L. Booth, treasurer; R. R. Murray, secretary. The bank will have a capitalization of $50,000.

New Canton.—Work is progressing on the new bituminous macadam road leading down from New Canton to James River, and indications are that the road will be completed within twenty to thirty days at the latest. This fine road will be a part of State Highway National Route No. 2, extending from Raleigh to the Potomac. Already, with the exception of small sections, there is an improved road on this route all the way from Fork Union to the North Carolina line.

Cape Charles.—The market on sweet potatoes from the Eastern Shore has reached the last letter in price decline, and the sale is now but a matter of exchange of dollars. The season is nearing a close, with thousands of barrels in potato houses and in storage that are being held for a better market during the winter months. The market has been around 90 cents per barrel for several weeks past and $1 has been the top price since September.

Danville.—The Tobacco Growers' Co-Operative Marketing Association has taken its first steps towards enforcing its five-year contract at Halifax Courthouse, where injunctions have been sued out against two prominent tobacco raisers, restraining them from disposing of their tobacco through any means other than the co-operative marketing system. The men proceeded against are S. M. Arthur, C. S. Hudson and James Briggs, the latter being a prosperous negro farmer. These men are alleged to have broken their contracts and to have sold their tobacco at auction instead of through the association.

Norfolk.—Peanut prospects for the season now commencing are growing lighter all the time, declares E. M. De Pencier, manager of the Peanut Growers' Association, which is the name taken by the Peanut Growers' Exchange on reincorporation. As it becomes more and more certain that the crop will be short. Mr. De Pencier finds that the market responds with unusual buoyancy so that prices are rapidly climbing to a point where the farmers will get favorable results from their crops. The Peanut Growers' Association has secured tentative approval from the War Finance Corporation of its application for an advance of $1,000,000 to finance this year's crop. Already the association is advancing growers 3 cents a pound on the best grade of nuts, 2 cents on the second grade and 2 cents on the third grade.

Staunton.—Although not robbed of his senatorial toga, State Senator Percy Loth, of Staunton and Waynesboro, lost a number of shirts and valuable papers when the lone thief made his rounds of three Pullman cars at Union Station, Washington. The wearing apparel and papers were contained in a traveling bag, which was rifled by the thief, who even took the shirt which Senator Loth wore before returning, out of the berth. The Senator ate breakfast at Union Station minus a shirt. Najah C. Taylor, also of Staunton, lost his watch and purse.

Petersburg.—Flag-raising exercises were held at the Petersburg High School on Armistice Day, November 11th. A new pole was installed and the ceremonies were very impressive. City and school officials as well as members of the American Legion took part.

Frederick.—Douglas Broaddus, aged 25, was shot and instantly killed while hunting in Caroline county. He was alone at the time and apparently fell, causing his gun to explode, the entire

Lexington.—Washington and Lee accepted the invitation of Davidson College to debate on the question: Resolved, That the United States government should cancel loans made to its European allies after April 6, 1917. The debate will be held in historic Lee chapel here December 15, with the Washington and Lee speakers to uphold the negative side of the question. Under an agreement with Davidson, only undergraduates will be eligible for the debate.

Danville.—Louis Randolph Cook, 3-year-old son of W. H. Cook, died at his home as a result, it is said, of eating three "hot dogs." The child with his mother, had been on a visit and, returning home, they passed a "weenie" stand and the child asked his mother to buy him some. Three were purchased and the little boy consumed them within an hour. Three hours later the child was ill. Doctors were called and the complaint was diagnosed as potmaine poisoning. The child lingered until convulsions seized him and he died. It was said that it was the child's first illness.

Fredericksburg.—Ralph C. Cooper, of Fredericksburg, went to the home of his mother-in-law at Mountain Dew, Stafford county, and, in a rage, fired two shots at his wife, one at his mother-in-law, two at his sister-in-law. The shooting was the result of a domestic quarrel, after which Mrs. Cooper had left Fredericksburg and gone to the home of her mother, Mrs. Thomas Randall. All the shots went wild, except those aimed at the sister-in-law, Miss Elsie Randall. She was shot in the arm and chest and painfully wounded. Cooper was arrested and lodged in Stafford jail. He was released later on $1,000 bond. Cooper will be given a hearing as soon as the extent of Miss Randall's injuries can be determined. Complications may set in.

Winchester.—Over $10,000 already has been apportioned among families of disabled ex-service men in Winchester and Frederick counties through efforts of Miss Martha Stowers, executive secretary of the Red Cross, according to an annual report just made public, which also stated that between $4,000 and $5,000 would continue to be distributed annually in monthly installments as long as there was need thereof. Miss Stowers found during visits to mountain sections that many wholly or partly disabled World War veterans flatly refused to sign any application papers, fearing it was a scheme to make them liable for military service again, but they finally were disillusioned.

Norfolk.—S. T. Montague, former postmaster at Portsmouth, has announced that he will be a candidate to fill the unexpired term of the late State Senator W. C. Corbitt by a special session of the General Assembly is called to act upon road bond and redistricting matters. Mr. Montague represented Portsmouth and Norfolk county in the Senate before becoming postmaster. Mr. Corbitt being his successor in the Legislature. Senator Corbitt's term does not expire until January 1, 1924, and as there will be no regular session of the Senate until several weeks later it will not be necessary to fill the vacancy unless an extra session is called. Mr. Montague is in favor of a bond issue for road construction.

Fredericksburg.—L. W. Hall, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, who is connected with the Bureau of Public Roads, has been to Fredericksburg in conference with City Manager L. J. Houston, Jr., securing statistics and other information concerning the streets of his city. Mr. Hall is compiling statistics on the number and lengths of improved streets and roads in Virginia municipalities and counties, which will be published in a bulletin by the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hall exhibited a great interest in the fine street work Mr. Houston is doing here and took many notes concerning method of paving the streets. Mr. Hall also visited the coal tar distillery at the city gas works and will include this project in his report.

Richmond.—Preparations to build the last link in an improved road from Richmond to Front Royal are being made by the State Highway Department, George P. Coleman, State Highway Commissioner, announced. Filing of bids for the construction of this link will be asked before November 23. Nine miles of roadway, extending through "The Wilderness" from Germanna Bridge, over the Rapidan, to Lignum, in Culpeper county, are called for in the specifications. The counties of Orange and Culpeper will be connected by the bridge. A fine modern highway running from Richmond to Fredericksburg, thence to Culpeper and Flint Hill and Front Royal, connecting Richmond with a large and important section of Northern Virginia, will be completed with this work.

Norfolk.—Virginia doctors, who are devoting more and more attention to the effect of good roads on the practice of their profession in the rural communities, have gone on record as being in favor of the issuance of road bonds for improving the highways of the State. They have gone even farther in their advocacy of the cause of good roads and have voted to appeal to Governor Trinkle, asking him to call the General Assembly in special session to pass the necessary road bond legislation to permit the work to go forward at once.

Lynchburg.—Peter Baker, charged with draft evasion during the World War, has been arrested by Campbell county authorities upon request of the War Department authorities at Washington. The arrest was made by R. L. Perrow, sheriff of the county.

Lynchburg.—The Kiwanis Club has named a committee composed of H. E. Steptoe, Lawrence Clarke and A. E. Chamberlain to plan for the erection of signs on highways leading into Lynchburg, to indicate the direction

RADIO

BODY CAPACITY IS CAUSE OF ANNOYANCE

Methods by Which Its Effects May Be Avoided — Possible Reasons for Fading Signals.

Questions have been asked regarding an apparent phenomenon in tuning. The phenomenon in the case is that just as the operator tuned in his station and removed his hands from the knob, the signals faded out; or it may have been the other way around, and if the operator touches his set while listening to a concert, the signals will fade out.

This may be caused by body capacity, and while some stations run into it quite frequently, others are not bothered at all. Those living close to a broadcasting station will never be bothered with it as it only occurs with a very close tuning. It is explained by the fact that the capacity of the body coming in contact with the set, which is very finely tuned, is thrown out of adjustment by the outside inductance.

There are several ways to guard against it, and one of the best is to line the inside of the panel with tin foil or aluminum foil and ground it. In pasting the tin foil on the back of the panel, it is cut away from all binding posts, switch points or rods to prevent short circuiting the set. There is one exception to this, and that is the ground binding post. If the tin foil is pasted over this, it is, of course, automatically grounded.

Shellac will do to make the foil adhere to the panel, which will not have to be dismantled to be lined, as the foil can be placed on in small strips.

Another method of remedying the effects of body capacity is by using metal dials on the variocoupler and variometers; and in sets where the variometers are very close to one another, moving them away will help. Or in case it is not desired to change the set, placing a nonmagnetic material between the variometers which are close to each other and grounding it will remedy the ill effects. For this case, a piece of glass such as photographers use, covered with tinfoil on one side, is effective.

Fading signals have long been encountered by amateurs when receiving long-distance stations. In this case, the signals from a goodly distance away may be coming in loud and clear and then without warning fade away. In a few seconds they may return with all their force, and then when the amateur is congratulating himself, again the voices or music die out. Or fading may take the form of varying intensity of signals, one minute the operator being forced to strain his ears to catch the sound while the next voices may be loud and clear.

There have been many theories advanced for this phenomenon, and we are giving today two of the latest. The radio division of the Department of Commerce is reported to be under the impression that fading occurs when a cloud passes between the transmitting station and the receiving set. This theory has been one of the most popular among the experts, and recent tests have been made to obtain more complete data. If the passing cloud theory is a good explanation of fading there will be some new radio development very shortly. The effects of various types of clouds upon the signals is being studied, and the results of this study will be of interest to everyone interested in radio. Government officials are interested in eliminating fading, or overcoming it as much as possible, largely from the standpoint of the amateur, as the commercial stations, having much greater power than amateur sets, are able to overcome the atmospheric effects to a great extent.

The other theory, which has a close relation to the cloud theory, is that fading occurs when the signals pass through an area where rain is falling. In this theory, the idea is brought out in a different manner. It is stated in effect that clouds are a benefit to the signals, but that the rain will hurt them. The theory is that the condensation of the particles of moisture in the air which form the clouds has the property of making this medium highly conductive to radio signals. Just before a storm when there is more condensation in the clouds, the signals should be at their strongest. When the storm breaks, and the air becomes saturated, the condition is said to change and the falling rain actually grounds the signals. This sudden change in atmosphere is stated as the reason for the varying intensity in the signals.

An approximate method of measuring the antenna resistance is by means of a condenser and a calibrated 25-ohm resistance unit connected in series. This so-called phantom antenna is then connected with the antenna and ground circuit to a double pole, double throw switch, so that the output of the transmitting set can be connected either to the antenna and ground or to the phantom antenna circuit.

To find the antenna resistance at any wave length, first tune the set to the desired wave length with the transmitter connected to the antenna and ground and note the antenna current. Throw the output of the transmitter on the phantom antenna circuit and adjust the resistance and capacity until the antenna ammeter shows the same reading. The value of the resistance in the phantom circuit is the approximate antenna resistance at that wave length. This method of measuring the antenna resistance is by no means accurate, but will serve as a value from which comparative data can be obtained. By plotting a curve representing the antenna resistance at different wave lengths it is possible to determine whether the antenna being used has its minimum resistance at the wave length on which the transmitting is done.

Perhaps by changing the physical dimensions of the antenna the minimum resistance can be shifted to the wave length on which it is desired to transmit.

If a counterpoise is not used, the effect on the antenna resistance can readily be measured, approximately, by erecting a temporary one and measuring the antenna resistance before and after the erection. Again it is well to plot a curve showing the relation between the wave length and antenna resistance.

In no case will the curve showing the relation between wave-length and antenna resistance be smooth. Don't allow bumps in the curve to lead one astray. The absorption of energy by some nearby object will cause the antenna resistance at certain wave lengths to show fictitiously high wave lengths.

COLONEL GREEN A RADIO FAN

Son of Hetty Has an Elaborate Apparatus at His Home in New Bedford.

Round Hills, the country home of Col. Edward H. R. Green, son of the late Hetty Green, at New Bedford, Mass., sounds like a haunted estate since its owner has been bitten by the radio bug, says the New York World.

In the sun room of the house stock quotations, weather reports, music and speeches flow all day from the receiving station there. In the boathouse come the booming tones of the amplifier.

That's all there is now, but Colonel Green has not done yet. Within a few days his new six-room studio, housing the most complete broadcasting station in the country, will be finished.

Colonel Green is not enjoying his radio pleasures alone. The first tryout of his truck was made a few days ago, and it went rolling about the neighborhood reeling off concerts and talk from Newark and Schenectady for the delighted farmers.

But the amplifier is the colonel's pet. This is just such a machine as was used to make President Harding's inaugural address audible to the 125,000 gathered about the capitol. At Round Hills the sound will be plainly heard over a radius of five miles.

"Anybody who has a set of two good ears has all the required receiving apparatus," the colonel says. "I'm so interested in this thing that I haven't time for anything else. I'm like a child with a new toy, who can't be induced to put it down."

TIPS TO THE RADIOIST

Radio concerts are being given in public parks all over the country.

An international union of radio operators has been founded in Brussels.

A boy in Plainfield, N. J., has built a radio set the size of a match box.

Radio concerts are proving of decided benefit to inmates of institutions for the insane.

In Montana radio is furnishing entertainment to the oil well drillers during their idle hours.

The most northerly wireless station on the globe is probably at the village of Noorvik, just inside the Arctic circle, with a population of 360 Eskimos.

An Oklahoma doctor who has a large number of hospital patients maintains a radio outfit on his automobile so that he can be instantly reached if needed at the hospital.

In the case of the new receiving apparatus that goes on the throat another slang phrase becomes legitimate. To say "He got it in the neck" now means receiving radio.

STATIC STILL "BIG TROUBLE"

Patent Office Full of Ideas for Its Elimination, but They Won't Work.

While the United States patent office is full of the hopes and aspirations of inventors who are trying to find practical methods of eliminating static, nothing worth the trouble of installation has yet been put on the market, according to a recent editorial in Radio Broadcast.

As the number of radio listeners increases, so does the chance of profit for the dispenser of patent devices to improve radio reception, says the editorial. By this time the radio public knows much more about static and its interfering effects than it did.

And after having an interesting lecture or well-executed musical selection spoiled by the cracks and hisses of the atmosphere, the radio enthusiast is psychologically in the proper status for the operations of the vendor of a static eliminator.

But unless you have some money you want to lose it will be wise not to invest it in some affair which draws static out of your receiving set and disposes of it in a way you don't understand.

Best Material for Antenna.

In reply to inquiries regarding the best material for antenna, Lieut. John R. Irwin of the United States air service, advises the use of the same material used by commercial companies. This is a stranded phosphor bronze or silicon bronze wire of a gauge either 7-19 or 7-22. To those unfamiliar with wire gauges this means seven strands of either a No. 19 or No. 22 wire.